WASHINGTON

Movements of the Chinese Embassy.

The Ways and Means Committee Engaged on the New Whiskey and Tobacco Tax Bill.

Removal of Political Disabilities from Reconstructed Rebels.

The National Currency Bill in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1868. The Chinese Embassy-Programme of Their Reception in the Senate To-Day.

The Senate having fixed upon to-morrow for the reseption of Mr. Burlingame and his associates, the Embassy will be in attendance at the east portico of the Senate wing of the Capitol shortly before one o'clock, where they will be met by the littee on the part of the Senate and be conducted by them to the Senate Chamber. It has been determined to follow no other ceremony than that on the occasion of the receptions of Lafayette and Kosouth. In view of this resolution when the Embassy in charge of the Senate committee, makes its appearance at the main entrance to the Senate chamber the chairman of the committee will introduce the Embassy to the Senate. The Senators rising, the President pro tempore will simply reply, "Mr. Burlingame and members of the Embassy from China, I welcome you to the Senate of the United States The committee will conduct you to the seats which I have caused to be prepared for you." The Senators having resumed their seats a motion will be made to take a recess for fifteen, probably thirty, minutes, in order to allow the Senators an opportunity to be introduced personally to the members of the Em-bassy. The time thus appropriated to the necessary courtesies of the occasion having been exhausted

the Senate will resume its business.

The Chinese visited the Patent Office to-day and spent two hours among the vast collection in miniature of the wonderfully inventive skill of the Yankee nation. Some of the Celestials of a scientific turn took a great interest in the various models of the steam engine, while others appeared to take more delight in the silk weaving looms, which they were candid enough to confess evinced superior finish and ingenuity to those of their own. The immensity of the collection made a deep impression on the Celestial mind, and more than anything else helped to convey a clear idea of the tremendous extent of the energy and enterprise of the Western hemisphere, Before leaving the individuals of the Embassy had themselves weighed, and the interesting fact was disclosed that the average of Chinese anatomy, measured by avoir-dupois, is much lighter than American. Cap-tain Dolliver weighed down two full grown Celestials, including even one of the high ministers. The Embassy visited no other place to-day, and passed the evening in their parlors. Mr. Burlingame spends a portion of each day at the State Depart ment arranging the details or his business to this government. With both him and the Chinese the tolerable nuisance, and has reached that point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue. A swarm of letters comes by every mail requesting the and the every one in his suite, down to the cook, written out legibly on several pieces of letter paper. To answer all of these polite requests Mr. Burlingame would feel constrained to devote his mission to a lively exercise-of peumanship alone. The Ways and Means Committee and the Nev Whiskey and Tobacco Bill.

session this morning and agreed to carry out the in-structions of the House with regard to bringing in a new tax bill covering only whiskey and tobacco General Schenck, chairman of the committee, is un derstood to favor taking all that relates to whiskey and tobacco out of the present bill and putting l into a new bill to be brought in shortly. Some of the members of the committee are in favor of simply pass ing a joint resolution setting the rate of taxing whiskey and tobacco and then going on with that part of the bill which relates to the machinery of collectthe tax. No determination has been reached vet as to what course will be pursued. The instructions to the committee, contained in the resolution which passed the House yesterday, were rather vacue and were variously interpreted by the mem What is wanted by the House is speedy action with regard to the tax on whiskey and tobacco, because there is a feeling that delay will result in defeating legislation on these two

important sources of revenue.

The Committee of Ways and Means have appointed Representatives Hooper, Maynard and Logan a Sub Committee on Whiskey, and Messrs. Griswold, Allison and Brooks a Sub-Committee on Tobacco. The committee will not report a bill on these subjects, a directed by the House, until toward the close of the present week. They will accompany the modified rates of tax, with restrictions and regulations similar to those heretofore reported in the general tax

The Senate Committee on the Rights of Natu ralized Citizens Abroad.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has

been considering for some time Banks' bill relative to the rights of naturalized citizens abroad. It is understood that Senator Sumner, Chairman of the committee, has consulted Secretary Seward about the matter. It is stated that that functionary has ad vised the striking out of that section of the bill which provides for reprisals or retaliation by arresting subjects of foreign governments who may be petrated on American naturalized citizens abroad Secretary Seward feared that this clause in the bill might involve us in difficulty with other govern ments, and on his advice the committee has agreed to report the bill without it. Among the members of the House this was regarded as a very important

The Attorney Generalship.

swer from Evarts relative to the Attorn ev Generalship, but it is rumored to-night he intends to accept. A story is affoat also that Browning is soon

Movement to Decrease the Number of Certain

Officials.

There is a movement on foot here to decrease the number of inspectors of customs and United States storekeepers to the minimum force authorized by law, and to increase the pay of such remaining officials of that class from four to six dollars per diem. The project is interesting to a large class of men in the public employ, and is said to be favored by the Collectors of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans and San Francisco. The complaint is that inspectors and storekeepers, whose duties are arduous, do not receive enough compensation for a

by the Our Minister to Japan. It appears from the documents ordered to be print-

ed by the Senate to-day that on the 20th of May Secretary Seward wrote to Mr. Van Vaikenburg, referring to the fact that the latter had informed him that he had taken possession of the ram Stonewall, keeping her under the United States flag, and that he had drawn on Baring Brothers & Co. for £4,416 steriing to pay her expenses until the 1st of July. The Secretary says the Stonewall having been sold and delivered to the Japanese Government and put under its flag, there is no law of the United States which authorizes the exercise of power or authority on her deck by the Executive Department of this government. The Stonewall could be again brought under our own inrisdiction only by sepecial treaty for that purpose to be con-

cluded between the United States and Japan. No appropriation of law authorises the payment of the expenses Mr. Van Valkenburg had agreed to pay. The Secretary assumes, however, that the procedure has been taken upon consultation with the representatives of the other treaty Powers in Japan and upon their disinterested advice; therefore the President authorized the Secretary to approve of the proceedings and to provide for the payment of the draft. "By taking possession of the Stonewall," he further says, "you are understood to have done so with the informal consent and approval of both the belligerents in Japan, and with the view of facilitating the restoration of peace, law and order throughout the empire. The United States will expect a full reimbursement of these expenses by the Japanese government, to be made on the restoration of the Stonewall to the Japanese government."

Report in Relation to the Comanche and Kiowa Indians.

A report has been received at the Indian Office from Agent Leavenworth, dated Kiow and Comanche Agency, Leased district, May 21, in which is given statements regarding the raids made by the Comanches into the Chicksaw country, &c., from which it appears that the parties implicated in these raids are three bands of Comanches who were largely repre sented at the council held by the Peace Commission ers on Medicine Lode creek last fall, where they received large gifts from the Commis-sioners and made fair promises of good faith and friendship to the whites and friendly Indians. Soon after they left, however, a raid was made by a number of those who had attended the council, and a dash was made upon the Chicksaws, and into Gainsville, Texas, in which they committed murder and robbery. The agent recommends that the raiders be dealt with very severely, and states that since he had arrived at the Kiowa and Comanche agency he had rescret four contives from the Company had rescript four contives from the Company in the Company in the Company is the continued of the continued from the Company is the continued from the Company in the Company is the continued from the Company in the Company is the continued from the Company in the Company is the continued from the Company in the Company is the continued from the Company in the Company is the continued from the Company in the Company is the continued from the Company in the Company is the continued from the Company in the Company is the continued from the continued fr the raiders be dealt with very severely, and states that since he had arrived at the Kiowa and Comanche agency he had rescued four captives from the Comanches, all white but one, and this was a black boy captured about two years ago near Fort Arbuckle. One is a little girl of about twelve years, smart and intelligent, who had been shamefully abused by the savages who captured her, besides killing her mother and infant brother. Other bands have captives in their possession, but Colonel Leavenworth could not induce the Indians to bring them to him unless he would make large promises to them of goods. He states that no matter how the department will regard these things, his patlence with them and their promises is exhausted.

In relation to the Kiowas, he informs the Bureau of many acts of outrage and cruelty, and gives accounts of ineffectual efforts made by him to recover some of the captives in their possession. The whole tribe are more or less implicated in the cruelties, and Colonel Leavenworth recommends that their annuities, as well as the Camanche's, be stopped, and all confiscated for the benefit of the orphans they have made; the guilty demanded according to our treaties with them, and if not delivered up, then let them be turned over to the military, supported by the Navajoes and civilized Indians, to make short and sharp work with them until they can see, hear and feel the strong arm of the government.

The Union Pacific Railroad. Another section of twenty miles of the Union Pacific Railroad, from the six hundredth to the six hundred and twentieth mile post west from the initial point, has been reported to the Interior De-

By direction of the President the following named officers of the retired list have been ordered to report for duty to the Commanding General of the Third Military district:-Brevet Brigadier General Elisha G. Marshall, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Arthur The President has directed Brevet Colonel F. Hendrickson, Major United States Army, to report to

Brevet Major General Van Vliet, Deputy Quartermaster General at Baltimore, Md., for temporary duty in that department.

Visitors to the White House.

The White House was visited by a large number o people this morning, although it is Cabinet day. The desire to have conversations with the President seems to increase from day to day, and Mr. Johnson accorded interviews this morning to quite a number before the Capinet assembled, among whom were Senators Ross, Vickers, McCreery and Hendricks

and several Representatives.

The Resignation of General Kilpatrick. So much of special orders of October 18, 1867, as accept the resignation of Captain Judson Kilpatrick First United States artillery, to take effect October 15, 1867, has been so amended as to accept his resignation, to date from December 1, 1865. This latter is the date on which General Kilpatrick first tendered his resignation, which was not accepted. Superintendents of National Cemeteries Ap

pointed.

The following superintendents of national ceme-

teries have been appointed and ordered to proceed to their posts .-

David Allen, Fort Smith, Ark.; August Armbrecht, Annapolis, Md.; J. M. Berringer, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. Delacroy, City Point, Va.; G. A. Diehl, Raleigh, N. C.; G. Fitzgerald, New Orleans, La.; R. V. Fitzgerald, Grafton, Va.; T. Ganson, Port Hudson, La.; James Hill, Little Rock, Ark.; V. B. St. John, Vicksburg, Miss. W. H. Taylor, Raton Rouge, La.; H. G. Trim-Miss.; W. H. Taylor, Baton Rouge, La.; H. G. Trim ble, Alexandria, La., and A. B. Tuttle, Fort Done

The Exploring Expedition at the Colorade River.

The Secretary of War having been authorized by a joint resolution of Congress, approved June 11, 1868, to issue rations to an exploring expedition of twentyfive men at the Colorado river, under Professor Powell, General Schofield has directed the Commissary General of Subsistence to issue the necessary rations for such expedition.

Suicide of a Quartermaster Sergeant. William A. Wilker, Quartermaster Sergeant of the farine corps, committed suicide at the navy yard to-day with a pistol, the ball passing through his mouth and tearing away a portion of his skull. He was deranged owing to pecuniary losses, partly in oil speculation. He had been in the service nearly thirty years. Movements of the United States Steamer

Maumee.
The Navy Department has intelligence of the arri val at Batavia, Java, on the 18th of April last, of the United States steamer Maumee. She subsequently left for Hong Kong. All well on board.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, June 16, 1868.

PETITIONS. Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition of eigar manufacturers and dealers protesting against the proposed change of tax on clgars, and praying that the plan may be tried of a revenue stamp instead of an inspector's stamp, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. Also a petiituminous coal protesting against the reduction o

tion of persons in New York engaged in mining bituminous coal protesting against the reduction of duties on Nova Scotia coal, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

FACILITATION OF COMMERCE BETWEEN THE STATES.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a bill to promote commerce among the several States and cheapen the transportation of the mails, military and naval stores. He moved to refer it to a select committee of seven, to report early next session, saying that it proposes the construction of several railroads running in different directions from Washington which was agreed to.

The CHAIR appointed as the select committee Messrs. Sherman, Sumner, Chandier, Pomeroy, Stewart, Buckaiew and Vickers.

The bill provides for the separate incorporation of the Washington and New York Railroad, the Washington and Circinnati Railroad and Telegraph Company, the Washington and Cincinnati Railroad and Telegraph Companies, which are all made subject to the restrictions that they shall not, without the consent of Congress, consolidate their stock and franchises with those of parallel or competing roads, or by means of consolidations or transfers of stock have the power to connect with and use as part of their lines any railroads now constructed, and that their tariff of prices shall not exceed three cents per mile for ordinary first class passengers nor six cents per ton for ordinary first class freights, with charges for other classes in proportion. However, the Cleveland line may connect at Pittsburg with some existing road to Cleveland or be conconstructed the entire length, at the pleasure of the company. The schedule time to New York on the Air line is not to exceed seven hours for mails and passengers. The list of incorporators of the latter road is changed from that already published by the omission of a number of names and the substitution of those of Jay Cooke, George W. Rigs and others in their stead.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

their stead.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nevada, called up the bill from the House to relieve the disabilities of certain citizens in North Carolina.

Mr. Doollttle, (dem.) of Wis., moved to insert the names of Joseph W. Terrill and Joseph Kenor, of Webster, Jackson county, N. C. In reply to a question from Conness, (rep.) of Cal., Mr. Doollttle readletters and petitions from those gentlemen showing

that the first had been a captain in the Confederate service and the latter a member of the rebel Legislature, bringing them within the disfranchisement of the fourteenth amendment.

Mr. Strawar explained that they had been left out because no other evidence had been offered but their own statement.

Mr. Conness would oppose the amendment without further information, and all such cases, unless it should appear that they had not participated in the crucities to prisoners and that they had repented.

Mr. Frank, (rep.) of Conn., would vote for the amendment and for admitting all such persons until a general bill was framed to relieve all such disfranchisements.

chisements.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that one of them had been elected to the State Legislature, the other as a company commissioner, and hence the desire to be reliastated.

pany commissioner, and hence the desire to be reinstated.

Mr. Trumbull, (rep.) of Ill., explained that
the names acted upon by the Judiciary Committee
are mostly such as were recommended by the Consitutional Convention, and that the Committee had
acted upon the principle of relieving every man that
gives evidence of acquiescing in the condition of
afairs and abstaining from opposition to the reconstruction laws of Congress. These men, however,
gave no such evidence.

Mr. Conness repeated his objections.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, urged the danger
of establishing the principle of relieving men who
offered no evidence of fitness, saying that the President would not pardon them without some evidence.
The amendment was rejected by a vote of twentythree to twelve, Messrs. Cole, Ferry, Henderson,
Sprague and Van Winkle voting with the democrats.

Mr. HENDRICKS, (dem.) of Ind., moved to insert
the name of George W. Jones, of Tennessee, saying
that gentleman had always opposed secession, that
he had been a member of the national House of
Representatives for four years, and that he (Mr. Hendricks) made the motion as his friend, and not by his
request.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., was in favor of exer-

request.

Ar. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., was in favor of exercising mercy towards those who had offended against the law when they had given evidence of repentance, but was opposed to placing these scattering amendments in the bill. In his opinion many were worse or more bitter traitors since than before or during ments in the bill. In his opinion many were worse or more bitter traitors since than before or during the war. He coincided in the opinion of Mr. Hendricks in regard to Mr. Jones. He disavowed any political consideration in voting for the removal of political disabilities,

Mr. HENDRICKS said that he would withdraw the name rather than have the relief given grudgingly to a man of high character, who had always been loval.

loyal.

Mesers. Sherman and Morrill, (rep.) of Vt., also testified to the services of Mr. Jones in the House of Representatives; and Mr. Hendricks, at the instance of Mr. Conness, allowed the amendment to remain, and it was educated. and it was adopted.
On motion of Mr. Stewart the name of Thomas J. Mackay, of South Carolina, was inserted.
Mr. Vickers, (dem.) of Md., offered the following as an additional section.

as an additional section, and the section and political disabilities imposed by the United States upon all citizens of the Southern States be and the same are hereby removed; provided that said persons shall first take an oath before a magistrate of the county in which he may reside that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that this section shall not apply to any one who may be under indictment for violation of the laws of the United States.

for violation of the laws of the United States.

This was rejected without a division.

Mr. BUUKALEW, (dem.) of Pa., made a few remarks declaring himself opposed to the exercise of power by Congress that belongs to the Executive in every nation, thus placing pardon in the hands of a political party and claiming that such a system of legislation must necessarily be partial and unfair. He would vote for a general bill for the purpose if offered.

cal party and claiming that such a system of legislation must necessarily be partial and unfair. He would vote for a general bill for the purpose if offered.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., denied that there was any partisanship in thus relieving the disabilities of such as had shown their willingness to acquiesce in reconstruction. It was strange that those on the other side always saw partisanship in the measures of the majority, of course during the impeachment, and since their unanimity was owing to their conscientiousness; but the majority would not be swift to readmit the red handed rebels, who had always been the friends of the present minority of this body, without some security for the future.

Mr. Buckalew called attention to the fact that this bill is for the relief of the red handed rebels the Senator always declaimed about with so much animation and precision of language, and he proceeded to say that he had merely opposed such legislation because of the principle involved of unfair discrimination.

Mr. Howard said the difference between them was

because of the principle involved of unfair discrimination.

Mr. Howard said the difference between them was that he would admit those who had become repentant—the principle adopted by the Judiciary Committee—while the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Buckalew) and the party to which he belongs were willing to admit by one grand sweep every rebel in the United States; that Mr. Doolittle pronounced it unconstitutional before the adoption of the fourteenth amendment for Congress to impose political disabilities. isabilities.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the bill was purposely framed
avoid the decision of that question, relieving them

disabilities.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the bill was purposely framed to avoid the decision of that question, relieving them from disabilities merely, if any exist.

Mr. Doolittle continued. He asserted that the disfranchisement to the South was much larger than was claimed here; that then there were twenty-five thousand disfranchised in Alabama alone. The two hundred named recommended for relief were recommended purely from political reasons, and among them were many who had been the most active rebels. He also favored a general bill.

Mr. Fowlier, (rep.) of Tenn., likewise advocated a general bill. He thought the subject should be postponed until one can be introduced.

The bill was passed by a party vote of 35 to 6, except that Messrs. Fowler and Wade voted "No" with the democrats, and Messrs. Johnson and Patterson, of Tenn., voted aye.

EXCUSED FROM COMMITTEE SERVICE.

At his own instance Mr. Johnson he was excused from serving on the committee to introduce the Chinese Embassy.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

At a few minutes past two the pending bill in re-

At a few minutes past two the pending bill in regard to the national currency was again taken up. The question was on the amendment of Mr. Davis, proposing to withdraw a pro rata amount from the States having an excess of banking capital and distribute it among those requiring it, to place them on an equal footing with the former.

Mr. VAN WINKLE, (rep.) of W. Va., said he was willing to account the provision for the twenty mil-

Mr. VAN WINKLE, (rep.) of W. Va., said he was willing to accept the provision for the twenty milions increase in lieu of something better,

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., followed in support of his amendment. He pointed out the inequality of the present distribution, and said if his plan was not adopted another just mode of raising the twenty millions would be the reduction of the army and

adopted another just mode of raising the twenty millions would be the reduction of the army and navy.

Mr. Conkling was in favor of the principle of the amendment, and suggested a modification specifying the amount of the withdrawal from the excess of the twenty millions.

Mr. Davis accepted the suggestion, and the amendment was so modified.

Mr. Hendricks was also in favor of the principle of the amendment. In his opinion, however, it was merely a question of profit to those engaged in banking. In establishing a bank in a State a State could not keep money there if the laws of trade urged it eisewhere any more than the establishment of a mint in a certain city prevented coin from flowing where the demand existed. He thought that the credit of the government being the basis of the banks under the present system, it would be better to issue bills directly from the Treasury, and he was in favor of withdrawing gradually from the system which he considered a stupendous folly. In a few years, then, the people would have a currency not taxed: then, with a reduction of the expenses of the army by fifty millions, which could be done as suggested by the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Davis), and dispensing with the Freedmen's Bureau, the people could easily control the present financial difficulties. A reduction of taxes would also prove very beneficial.

Mr. Wilson said that the Senator's remarks re-

the Freedmen's Bureau, the people could easily control the present financial difficulties. A reduction of the whiskey tax and some further modification of the whiskey tax and some further modification of taxes would also prove very beneficial.

Mr. Wilson said that the Senator's remarks reminded him of the colonel down East, who was in favor of the Maine law, but against its execution. (Laughter.) He was opposed to inflation, and would vote for the amendment. He thought the greenback currency should be gradually withdrawn, finstead of increasing it, as the Senator's proposition would do. A vitated currency was destructive to the interests of labor. What the country wants is more banking capital, not more circulation. He defended the present banking system, saying that if a bank falled to-morrow its bills would immediately go above par.

Mr. Sherman reminded the Senator that that was because they were immediately bought up by the Western men for banking purposes.

Mr. WILSON was unaware of the fact.

Mr. HENDRICKS inquired how a national bank bill was more secure than the Treasury note, upon which it was based.

Mr. WILSON replied that his objection was to iffredeemable paper currency, whether bank bills or Treasury notes. He pronounced the wnole system of paper currency as the interest of the laboring men of the country, and said he was in favor of getting back to specie payments.

Mr. HENDERSON, (rep.) of Mo., urged the impolicy of contraction, arguing that the demands of the business of the country rather called for expansion. He questioned the propriety of a speedy return to specie payment. The cry for it was a myth and a humbug, it would not last six months if it were resumed. He denied that the twenty millions of dollars increase was an inflation of the currency. In reply to a question by Mr. Morton, he said every attempt of Great Britain to fix a time for the return to specie payment. He said New England had biown up a bladder and thought itself rich; but they forgot that their propurity and their product

would be forced to come up to his views, though this session they had feared to touch free banking of the taxes or anything else.

Shortly before four o'clock Mr. CAMERON, (rep.) of Pa., asked the Senator to yield to a motion to provide for a fixed hour of adjournment at four o'clock, saying he had no doubt the business would be thereby facilitated.

Mr. HENDERSON interrupted to say that the Senator need not make a long speech on the subject, as he would not yield for any such purpose. His section was interested in this question, and he would probably speak until five o'clock.

Mr. Cameron made an observation unheard by the

reporter, but which caused general amusement around him.

Mr. Henderson paused a moment, and then asked the cause of the merriment.

Mr. Cameron rose readily and said he had made the remark in reply to the Senator, "I hope to God he won't occupy much more time than he has done in the Senate." (Laughter.)

Mr. Henderson—This session?

Mr. Henderson said he had not occupied much time recently in speaking and that the Senator from Pennsyivania (Mr. Cameron) had occupied more this session than he, and since a recent event he had heretofore not participated in debate at all. He spoke a few minutes longer in favor of the principle of free banking, and closed by expressing the opinion that to force a speedy resumption of specie payment, as seemed to be the prevailing policy, would surely result in disaster.

Mr. Corbett, (rep.) of Oregon, insisted and argued

that the \$20,000,000 increase was nothing else than a proposition for inflation.

Mr. Pomerov, (rep.) of Kansas, made a few remarks in reply, when the Senate proceeded to vote on Mr. Davis' amendment, and it was agreed to as follows:

Ollows:— Messrs, Bayard, Buckalew, Cameron, Cole, Corbett, Conkling, Doolittle, Ferry, Harlan, Hendricks, Howe, McCreery, Morrillof Va, Morton, Patterson of N. H., Patterson of Tenn., Pomeroy, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, Willey, Wilson and Yates—28.

NATS—Messrs, Authony, Cattell, Chandler, Cragin, Fessenden, Henderson, Howard, Morgan, Morrill of Me., Nye, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Van Winkle, Wade and Williams—18.

NATS—Mearrs. Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Cragin, Fessenden, Henderson, Howard, Morgan, Morrill of Me., Nye, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Van Winkie, Wade and Williams—16.

Mr. SHERMAN rose and said:—The Senate having decided to prohibit any increase of bank circulation, except withdrawing it from three or four New England States, he had carefully prepared an amendment in lieu of that of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Davis), which was not, in his opinion, properly framed, and which he hoped that the Senator would witndraw for such purpose. He read his substitute and continued, saying that while he was glad the Senate had decided to withdraw a small percentage of bank circulation from the East he could assure them that if they should adjourn without giving an increase to the West and South it would give rise to a spirit of dissatisfaction. If his amendment was adopted those States having none now would have a local circulation by slow and gradual process. According to law the Comptroller of the Currency was to distribute the circulation, one-half according to population and one-half according to business requirements, and the result would be that New York would be found to have no more than its proportion, and the only States affected would probably be Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and possibly Maryland and Vermont. Certainly not more than six or seven States would be called upon to furnish a cent.

Mr. Buckalew reminded the Senator that some days since he had said that he would regard a certain vote to postpone as a test vote on the proposition contained in the first section of the bill forbidding one national bank to pay interest on the balances of any other.

Mr. Sherman explained that several Senators had the teached meets to ache this content in the first section of the bill forbidding one national bank to pay interest on the balances of any other.

any other.

Mr. Sherman explained that several Senators had thus voted merely to give time for examination.

Mr. Chandler moved to lay the bill on the table, in order, he said, to avoid three or four days' discuscussion. Rejected, 21 to 22, as follows:—

Ruchalew, Cameron,

YEAS-Mears Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Cameron, Chandler, Conkilng, Conness, Corbett, Doolittle, Ferry, Harlan, Hendricks, Howe, Morrill of Me., Morton, Sprague, Stewart, Trumbull, Vickers, Williams and Yates—21.

NAYS-Mears. Catell, Cole, Cragin, Davis, Fessenden, Henderson, McCreery, Morgan, Morrill of Vt., Patterson of N. H., Patterson of Fenn. Pomeroy, Ross. Sherman, Sumre, Thayer, Tipton, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey and Wilson—22. Mr. CHANDLER then moved to strike out the first section of the bill, and proceeded to argue the injustice to the country banks by forbidding them thus to employ their surplus capital to advantage, advanting substantially the same considerations urged on a previous occasion.

ing substantially the same considerations urged on a previous occasion.

Another motion to adjourn was lost—15 to 20.

Mr. CATTELL, (rep.) of N. J., defended the section, insisting that it is illegitimate banking to pay interest on the balances of another bank; pointing out that the Bank of Commerce of New York has refused to do such business and that the best bankers are opposed to it. He quoted the opinion of the Comptroller of the Currency (whose recent report he highly eulogized) to the same effect.

At half-past five o'clock Mr. CHANDLER again rose to reply, but a motion to adjourn prevailed, despite the

reply, but a motion to adjourn prevailed, despite the protest of Mr. Sherman, and at forty minutes past ave o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1868. THE DUTY ON COAL. Mr. PHELPS, (dem.) of Md., presented resolutions of the Baltimore Board of Trade against the proposed reduction of duties on foreign coals, and a memorial of the representatives of twenty-four coal mines in Maryland protesting against any reduction of the

duty on bituminous coal imported from the Canadian provinces. Referred to the Committee on Ways and provinces. Referred to the Committee on ways as Means.

Mr. Covode, (rep.) of Pa., presented the remonMr. Covode, (rep.) losing in Popperlyania agains Mr. COVODE, (rep.) of Pa., presented the remonstrance of sixteen colleries in Pennsylvania against the renewal of that part of the Reciprocity treaty which would reduce the duty on bituminous coal for the benefit of Nova Scotia Interests. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES FROM RODERICE R. BUT-

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES FIGM RODERICE R. BUTLER, OF TENNESSEE.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., called up the Senate
amendment to the House bill removing all legal and
political disabilities from Roderick R. Butler, member of Congress elect from Tennessee, and permitting the ordinary oath to be administered to him instead of the test oath.

Mr. PRICE, (rep.) of Iowa, asked whether this was
not the same thing that the House refused to do in
the case of Senator Patterson, of Tennessee?

Mr. DAWES replied in the affirmative. It dispensed
with the administering of the test oath to Mr. Butler,
because in point of fact he could not take it, he having been a member of the rebei Legislature.

Mr. MULLINS, (rep.) of Tenn., spoke against the
joint resolution, and Mr. STOKES, (rep.) of Tenn., in
support of it.

Mr. CHAILER, (dem.) of N. Y., expressed himself
in favor of universal amnesty, but he did not favor
these special bills. He wished Congress to throw
the door open to Mr. Butler and the other colleagues
of that gentleman who were in the Confederate Legisletter.

of that gentleman who were in the Confederate Lea

lature.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., said that in his vote on this question he would be governed by the consideration that had governed his vote in favor of dispensing with the test oath in the case of Senator Patterson.

The Senate amendment was concurred in by the

The Senate amendment was concurred in by the necessary two-thirds vote—yeas 98, nays 27.

Mr. Maynard asked leave to offer a resolution to pay Joseph Powell, who contested the seat of Roderick R. Butler, as Representative from the First Congressional district of Tennessee, \$2,000, in full for his expenses, &c., in prosecuting the contest.

Mr. Eldridge, (dem.) of Wis., expressed a desire to know how many votes Mr. Powell had got. He understood he had only got sixteen votes.

Mr. Spalding, (rep.) of Ohlo, objected to the introduction of the resolution.

THE ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

THE ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohio, moved as a privileged motion that a message be sent to the Senate requesting the return of the joint resolution in reference to the twenty per cent additional compensation to civil employes in Washington.

Mr. WASHBURN, (rep.) of Ind., moved to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The SPEAKER stated that the last motion could not be made, as the joinst resolution was not before the House. The message asking the Senate to return it was privileged.

Mr. RANDALL—The motion to lay that on the table will reach the object.

Mr. MAYNARD asked whether, if the joint resolution was retained in the Senate, the vote passing it in the House can ever be reconsidered?

The SPEAKER replied that no action could be taken on the motion to reconsider while the joint resolution was not before the House.

Mr. MAYNARD inquired whether, while a motion to reconsider was pending, the joint resolution could ever become a law?

The SPEAKER said he would not decide that question, as he did not decide points of order in advance nor anticipate them.

Mr. SPALDING—If the motion to lay on the table

Inc. Speaker sate of the points of order in advance for anticipate them.

Mr. Speaker—If the motion to lay on the table succeeds will it not dispose of the whole matter?

The Speaker—It will dispose of this matter un-

Mr. WARD, (rep.) of N. Y., demanded the yeas and nays on the motion to lay on the table.

The vote was taken and resulted yeas 52, nays 75.

So the House refused to lay Mr. Bingham's motion n the table.
Mr. Bingham's motion was then agreed to.

Mr. FERRY, (rep.) of Mich., from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill in reference to the erection of the proposed Post Office in New York, which, with the report, was ordered to be printed and re-

committed.

RELIEF OF CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW INDIANS.

Mr. CLARKE, (rep.) of Kansas, introduced a joint resolution for the relief of loyal Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Indian Affairs.

Mr. Brooks, (dem.) of N. Y., presented a petition of Adam Durnham, Francis Hart and two hundred and fourteen other printers and bookbinders of New York city, representing that the productive interests of the country are suffering and its industry paralyzed for want of sufficient protection against the labor and capital of foreign countries, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. McCarrhy, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition of the cigar makers of the State of New York, under the seal and signature of the president of their National Union, against the alterations of the revenue laws as proposed on the manufacture of cigars, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. O'Neill, (rep.) of Pa., presented petitions of the bookbinders and lithographers and of about one hundred companies and firms of Philadeiphia engaged in manufacturing asking that Congress will resume the consideration of the general Tariff bill wich failed in the Thirty-ninth Congress, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MATTERS.

The House proceeded as the business of the morning hour to the consideration of reports from the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. INGERSOLI, (rep.) of Ill., chairman of the committee, reported a bill in relation to the Alexandria Canal Company and the aqueduct bridge across the Potomac river at Georgetown.

After considerable discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. Ingersoll, from the same committee, reported a bill supplemental to the act of January 21, 1867, to Incorporate the National Safe Denosis Comment of

Washington, allowing the company to increase its capital to \$500,000, and enlarging its powers to the business of a savings bank, and of an insurance company, for the fidelity of employés.

Mr. PRUYN, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to strike out that part of the bill which relates to insurance, which was agreed to.

After some discussion the morning hour expired, and the bill went over until the morning hour longerty.

The House, then, at half-past two, proce the consideration of the bill reported by the tee on Commerce making appropriations repairs, preservation and completion of oublic works.

Mr. Floor. ic works.
. Eliot, (rep.) of Mass., made a five minutes ch in defence of the general principles of the

speech in defence of the general principles of the bill.

Mr. Washburns, (rep.) of Ill., moved to strike out the paragraph appropriating \$40,000 for the improvement of Wisconsin river, and argued that that river could not be made navigable to steamships under a cost of \$3,000,000; in fact, the project of making it navigable had been practically abandoned several years ago. He had been in favor of liberal appropriations for river and harbor improvements when there was money in the Treasury; but times had here was money in the Treasury; but times had been dead that his views on the subject of making appropriations for mere local improvements had been much modified.

Mr. Allison, (rep.) of lowa, replied to the remark of Mr. Washburne and denied his statement that the Wisconsin river could not be made practically navigable for steamboats. He regarded it as the most important item in the bill because it affected the great grain growing region of the West and also affected the cost of breadstuffs in New England.

Mr. Washburns, (rep) of Wis., divocated the appropriation and stated the great importance of the work.

Mr. Woodward, (dem.) of Pa., said that the trouble

work.

Mr. Woodward, (dem.) of Pa., said that the trouble about improving the navigation of the Wisconsin river was that in summer there was no water in it.

Mr. Washburn, of Wis., contended that there was an abundance of water in it if it could only be con-

an abundance of water in it if it could only be controlled by engineering appliance.

Mr. Cobs, (rep.) of Wis., advocated the appropriation, and replied to the remarks of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, contending that the river could be made navigable all the year round with a moderate expensive.

diture.

Mr. Scofield, (rep.) of Pa., argued that a small river like the Wisconsin in a single State should be improved by local enterprise, just as the Monongahela river, in Pennsylvania, had been improved.

Mr. Hofrins, (rep.) of Wis., argued in favor of the appropriation, and, to show the importance of the proposed improvement in cheapening the transportation of agricultural products, he claimed that the river was capable of being made navigable at cheaper expense than any other water communication there would ever be between the Mississippi river and the lakes.

pense than any other water communication there would ever be between the Mississippi river and the lakes.

Mr. Parnsworth, (rep.) of Ill., suggested that the Rock river, which flows between Wisconsin and Illinois, was a mere feasible route for water communication between the Mississippi river and the lakes.

Mr. Delano, (rep.) of Ohio, remarked that the bill appropriated over \$6.00,000, and that amount was only an instalment of the immense sums which the great schemes of internal improvement would render necessary hereafter. He thought this expensive policy should be left to a future occasion, when the country could be in better condition to enter on it.

Mr. Ellor defended the special item under debate and the general principle of the bill. The abandonment of the system of internal improvement he regarded as the most disastrous policy that could be pursued. The object of this particular item was to open a water communication between Green Bay and the Mississippi river by way of Fox river and the Wisconsin river.

Mr. PILE, (rep.) of Mo., advocated the general policy of internal improvements. What the Mississippi valley most needed was cheap transportation, and for that the water routes would have to be relied upon. He thought the House should not hesitate at appropriating \$40,000 to enable the experiment to be made by General Warren as to whether or not the Wisconsin river could be made navigable.

Mr. Woodward declared himself opposed to all

made by General Warren as to whether or not the Wisconsin river could be made navigable.

Mr. Woodward declared himself opposed to all these appropriations for internal improvements, and argued that the improvements should be made by local enterprise or by State authority. The Wisconsin river should be improved in that way as the Susquehauna river had been.

Mr. Eldelinge asked him whether there were not appropriations in the very bill for the improvement of the Susquehauna.

Mr. Woodward said he did not know that four but.

mr. hibbidge asked him whether there were not appropriations in the very bill for the improvement of the Susquehanna.

Mr. Woodward said he did not know that fact, but if there were he would vote against them on principle. While the genius of the House was tested in endeavoring to devise means to screw money out of the people to pay to the bondholders—many of whom were foreigners—he protested against the waste of these funds in abortive attempts to improve Western rivers, which the Western States themselves should do. He argued that the country should concentrate all its energies to reduce the national debt, which had grown ten millions last month.

Mr. Painz, (rep.) of Wis., replied to the objection that the proposed work was a Wisconsin measure and had only a local object, and said that that was a great mistake. A measure that would cheapen the transportation of the agricultural products of the West was a national one.

Mr. Butler, (rep.) of Mass., argued that the financial condition of the government did not warrant the making such experiments. He might as well ask

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., argued that the finan-cial condition of the government did not warrant the making such experiments. He might as well ask one of the mill owners of Massachusetts, whose mill was mortgaged and who was not able to meet the responsibilities, to go into a great experiment of im-proving his property and rendering it more produc-tive. He asked his frients from the Northwest whether they would rather have their rivers im-proved now and have the broad charge of extrava-gance made upon the party this year, on which the power of the government would be taken out of their hands.

hands.

Mr. Banks, (rep.) of Mass., argued that the proposition to improve the Wisconsin river was not an experiment. He had seen the experiment tried with success, and had seen, by means of wing dams, streams that had been embedded from five to eight feet in the sand floated out from that bed into the Mississippi river. He had no doubt that by the like means the Wisconsin river could be made navigable.

Mr. Spalding intimated that he would move to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Fanswowth agreed that this was not the time, in the present condition of the country, to enter on these works of internal improvement.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., withdrew his motion to

time, in the present condition of the country, to enter on these works of internal improvement.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., withdrew his motion to strike out the item for the Wisconsm river, with the understanding that a vote might be had on each tem in the bill.

On motion of Mr. Paine, the item for the improve

item in the bill.

On motion of Mr. Paine, the item for the improvement of Milwaukee harbor, Wisconsin, was increased from \$15,000 to \$25,000; that for Racine harbor, Wisconsin, from \$10,000 to \$20,000, and that for Kenosha harbor, Wisconsin, from \$20,000 to \$20,000, On motion of Mr. Eggleston, (rep.) of Ohio, an item of \$15,000 was inserted for the improvement of Sandusky river, Ohio.

Mr. Buckland, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to insert an item of \$10,000 for the improvement of the harbor at Port Cinton, Ohio.

Mr. Elijor opposed the amendment, which was rejected.

rejected.
Mr. ASHLEY, (rep.) of Ohio, inquired why no appro-priation had been reported for the harbor of Toledo, Ohio?

Ohio?
Mr. Elior replied that last year's appropriation for that purpose had not yet been expended and that it was important that new surveys should be made and a more perfect plan of improvement adopted.
Mr. Welker, trep., of Ohio, moved an appropriation of \$20,000 for harbor at mouth of Black river.

a more perfect plan of improvement adopted.
Mr. Welker, (rep., of Ohlo, moved an appropriation of \$20,000 for harbor at mouth of Black river.
Lake Erie.
Mr. Ellor opposed it and it was rejected.
Mr. Spalding moved an appropriation of \$50,000 for increasing the capacity of the ship canal of Sault St. Marie. He did so, he said, in obedience to the instructions of his constituents.
After discussion by Messrs. Scoffeld, Pruyn, Blair and Driggs, and without disposing of the question, Mr. Delano moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the committee to report a substitute appropriating \$500,000 for the improvement of the larbors on the Northern lakes and for the St. Clair flats; \$150,000 for the improvement of the coast harbors; \$1,300,000 for the improvement of the coast harbors; \$1,300,000 for the improvement of rivers, including Des Moines, Rock Island rapids, and Hell Gate, in the East river. New York, the Wisconsin and the Patapsco rivers; \$3,000 to complete reports, maps and diagrams of bridges on the Mississippi river, and \$1,000 for the purchase and repair of instruments. He spoke for five minutes in support of the motion.

motion.

Mr. Eliot opposed the motion.

Pending the question the House, at a quarter fore five o'clock, adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The Governor and Council of Massachusetts vester-day reappointed W. C. Clark Attorney General of the State.

Governor English, of Connecticut, has signed the bill incorporating the inebriate asylum to be called the "Turners' Retreat." It will have a capital of \$500,000, and will be located at Wilton in the same State.

Another detachment of zonaves for the Pope will leave Montreal for Rome on the 25th inst.

A large party of destitute Norwegian emigrants arrived at Montreal on Saturday. Being without food or money, they were placed in a warehouse, and the Mayor ordered them to be supplied with necessaries.

necessaries.

The cotton mill of Dixon Brothers, in Pawtucket, R. I., was considerably damaged by fire yesterday, which caught in the picking room.

The semi-annual meeting of the New York State Electric Medical Society will be held in Syracuse on the 24th and 25th inst.

William Herring made an attack on a Palmer (Mass.) livery stable keeper, shooting at him from a revolver, the bullet of which came near taking fatal effect. No arrests were made,

Charles H. Baker will be removed from Buffalo to Canada to-day, the warrant for his extradition for trial for forgery having been received from Washing-ton.

One hundred members of the Buraio Liedertafei, accompanied by Wahle's splendid band, left that city yesterday morning for the German Saengerfest at Chicago.

Chicago.

Charles E. Newhall, a well known citizen of Lynn.
Mass., cut his throat with a shoc knife on Sunday
and died in fifteen minutes. He was forty years
old.

John R. Whittemore, the town treasurer of Spencer. Mass., who absconded with \$18,000 of the town's
funds, has been arrested by deputy Sheriff Luther
fliit, of Spencer, and most of the money recovered.
He was found living on a farm in Mississippi.

FLOATING IN THE RIVER.—The body of an unknown man was found floating in the river off the Battery yesterday afternoon. It had on a brown floance shirt and gray pants.

THE SAENGERFEST.

Description of the Rink in Chicago-Pro

CHICAGO, June 13, 1868. The Saengerfest is to be held at the Wabash Avenue "Rink." The building is of brick and in the form of a freight shed, as all rinks are. I think it is too low for voices or music to be heard to advan-tage; but the Germans of this city do not think so. This improvised salle de musique is 172 by 96 feet. and the roof 18 feet high at the sides and about twice that height in the centre.

Mr. Frederick Pfau, of New York, is the contractor, and he expects to have the room ready for sunday evening. On Monday there will be a rehearsal of the Chicago performers, numbering four hundred; and on Wednesday morning the artists from Germany The rink is now decorated with festoons of fresh

cedar. As one enters he sees bars entwined with cedar, and doral decorations and hung with partycolored globes, crossing from side to side, and fee

colored globes, crossing from side to side, and festoons creeping up the column or depending from the roof. A biaze of gaslight will illumine the whole room and dispiay the minutest thing in it.

At the back of the room is the platform for the galaxy of singers who are to fill this salle de musique with such rich and artistic strains. Innumerable stars and stripes, large and small, grouped and crossed, grace the room. Inscriptions in German letter the walls of the rink, a translation of which would not edify the reader. The seats are all to be on a parterre, and it is expected there will be a great rush for tickets.

Wabash avenue is the Fifth avenue of Chicago, and though not so well built up as the New York street, it is more pleasant, and is paved with wood. It is therefore a very fine drive—a sort of Coros—for fast nags driven by fast men may be seen at all times of the day trying their speed. The "beauty and fashion" of Chicago are wont to stroil along this broad trottoir. The street is always well watered and cooled by a breeze from the lake, which is only one block from it.

For this Fest the people of Chicago seem to have

of the day trying their speed. The "beauty and fashion" of Chicago are wont to stroll along this broad trotton. The street is always well watered and cooled by a breeze from the lake, which is only one block from it.

For this Fest the people of Chicago seem to have conceived the same idea as did the people of Ottawa, Canada, for a grand concert given there, namely, to have fixed upon their rink as the proper place to hold this big thing in music—I mean this libation to the muses—but the people here have done better than the Ottawas, having their salle de musique on the most fashionable street in the city, while the people of the North had theirs on a by street and, if I do not er, in close proximity to a frog pond, the exhalations from which perfumed the air of the room.

A very fine evergreen or cedar arch spans the avenue near the entrance of this rink, and the streets leading to it are also to be arched in the same way, but not so elaborately. Season tickets are being offered at \$10, entiting the holder to the catrie to all the concerts to be given and to the winding up ball. On Thursday and Friday next the principal concerts will be given.

All Chicago is on tiptoe to hear this grand series of concerts, and the "beauty and fashion" are already selecting their escorts for the occasion or putting on their best smiles to win an offer or offers of "the pleasure of seeing" them "to the Saengerfest." The Germans assume great credit for the idea of the Fest, and are very ready to explain all about it to any one who will ask them questions. What between the importance of the Saengerfest and lager beer they are puffed up and roll about like beer they are puffed up and roll about like beer they are puffed up and roll about like beer chors and Saengerbunds of this city are having constant rehearsals, and nothing but an earthquake can spoil the affair. Bad weather cannot do it.

There will be no less than fifteen hundred vocal and instrumental performers at the concerts, which begin on the 15th and end on the 21st. Th

Chicago.

The programme of the Fest will be printed in libretto form, in English and German. It will contain the order of music, words of the songs, names of committees, &c. of committees, &c.

On the morning of the welcoming a poem will be read and a song of greeting will be sung by the American Saengerbund in honor of the delegation from the other side of the Atlantic.

The railroads are acting with their usual liberality, most of them, if not all, agreeing to carry the singers and visitors to the Saengerfess at half price.

All tends to the successful coming off of the Fest but the rink is too small, I think. However, it is the best place that could be got for the occasion.

To add to the eclat of the Fest fireworks are to be discharged, and, I believe, illuminations are also to be made. Some say a torchlight procession is to be in the order of the celebration.

The press is preparing for a report in extense, and the musical editors of the different journals are big with importance and expectation.

THE ASSASSINATION OF TIMOTHY HEEVAN AT PHIT ADEL PHIA.

The Coroner's Inquest and Verdict.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16, 1868.
The inquest on the body of Timothy Heenan, who was assassinated on Friday midnight, was held this afternoon by Coroner Samuel Daniels, assisted by Deputy James N. Fletcher. John C. Heenan, the brother of the victim, was present during the ex

The prisoners, Eaton, Nellis and two or three others of little account in the tragedy, sat in the rear counsel. He is well known in New York, and at one time was respected; but unfortunately he joined the

class of pickpockets and lost all reputation. James Trainer, otherwise known as "Sugar Jim. the friend of Eaton and the one who is second in the assassination, according to the testimony produced before the Coroner this afternoon, has not yet been

arrested. Eaton sat nervously, his head leaning back on the

before the Coroner this afternoon, has not yet been arrested.

Eaton sat nervously, his head leaning back on the wall, and during the testimony of Alderman Dougherty his anxiety was extreme to witness.

The evidence of Alderman Dougherty, who happened by chance to be a spectator of the afray, was of the most important character. Dr. Shapleigh, the City Physician, testified that the deceased came to his death by a gunshot wound. Alderman Dougherty was then called to the stand and testified as follows:—On the night of Thursday I passed down Fifth street about twelve o'clock in the company of two friends—Mr. Kelsh and Mr. Tatem; whilst standing in conversation for a few moments before retiring, a party passed us, among whom were Eaton and Trainer; I overheard Eaton make a remark, which is unfit to be used in the presence of ladies; we continued conversing, the parties proceeding up the street in a southerly direction; while we were taking we heard a noise, and Mr. Tatem remarked, "There's a fuss going on in Smitt's place; let's go down." We started, and when we were near the corner we noticed that "Sugar Jim" (Trainer) and Euton were coming out of the door; it appeared as if Trainer was trying to get Eaton out of the house, foreing him toward the curbstone; at this time Eaton drew a pistol and said he wanted to shoot that son of a b—f. Trainer replied, "No, not now," and threw up his hand to restrain Eaton; Heenan then appeared at the door of the hotel and said, "Boys, I have no arms, I am not fixed. I have nothing," at the same time throwing out his hands to show that he was unprepared; Eaton and Trainer then started up Fifth street, and was endeavoring to get a young friend of his, Samuel Ewing, out of the line for lear that he would be short; Ewing was slightly intoxicated and persisted in going up instead of down Fifth street; as soon as I found things were unsafe I changed my position and moved into the middle of the street, and under the rays of the gaslight I had an opportunity to witness all that subsequen

consequence.

The jury then returned a verdict that the said timothy Heenan came to his death from a gunshot wound at the hands of Gerald Eaton and James Trainer, and that William Neillis be held as an acessory.

The remainder of the parties were then discharged

DROWNED.-Robert E. Wille, mate of the brig Melose, while attempting to go on board his vessel on Monday night, fell overboard and was drowned. His body has not yet been found.

A TENEMENT HOUSE Row .- Late on Monday night fight occurred in a tenement house No. 351 East Thirty-fourth street, between two men named Daniel Dunn and Jeremian Curiti, when Dunn seized an axe and inflicted three scalp wounds in the head of Curin.